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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION ... WOMEN IN NUMISMATICS

# winning ways

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APRIL, 1994

# WIN

## WOMEN IN NUMISMATICS

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**Newsletter**

*WINNING WAYS* is a quarterly publication of Women In Numismatics. The acceptance of an ad (business or classified) does not constitute approval or endorsement by WIN. WIN claims no liability for content of business or classified ads, and all ads are accepted on a space limited basis.

**Letters-to-the-Editor Policy**

Letters-to-the-Editor are welcome from both members and non-members and must include your name, address and phone number. Letters will be published in *WINNING WAYS* as space and publication deadlines permit, and are subject to Editorial discretion. Whenever a letter is addressing a specific problem that the Board can assist in resolving, it will be forwarded to the appropriate personnel.

**Feature Articles**

Articles, photos and features pertaining to the numismatic industry are welcome and are subject to Editorial discretion and editing.

**Publication deadline dates are:**
November 15.....January issue
February 15.....April issue
June 1.....July issue
August 20.....October issue

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Mary Sauvain

# THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

This is the last time I will be addressing all of you as President of WIN. The next issue will have a letter from your new president, Sondra Beymer.

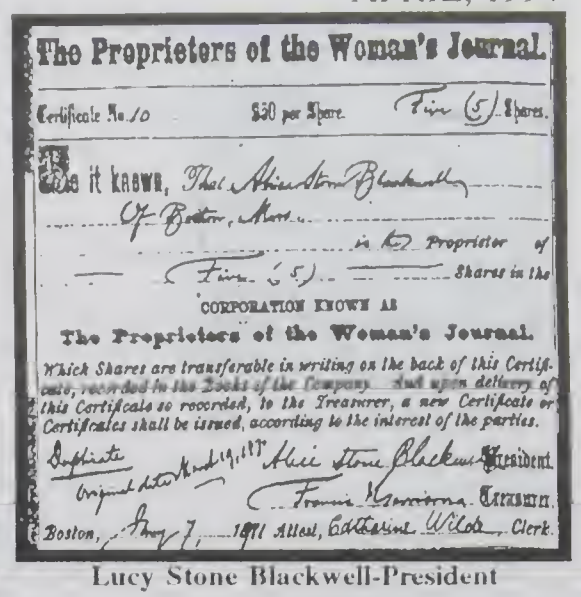
What a two years it has been! During this time WIN has progressed towards establishing itself as a vibrant organization, setting its long term goals and objectives then working towards those targets.

I want to thank the officers and board members who gave so much of their time to assure WIN was up and running. Those breakfast meetings prior to bourse opening were real eye openers--especially in the East Coast time zone! But, you were all very faithful and willing to give of this time to help take care of business at hand. Until one has participated in the formation of a new national organization, it is difficult to even imagine the many unique questions and dilemmas that arise from time to time. Thanks to each and every one of you: Sondra, Cindy, Barbara, Gloria, Sue, Gabriele, Teresa (& Elba), Gayle, Dorothy, Linda & Patti.

Thanks go to all WIN members and supporters of WIN that gave of their time and talents as well. WIN received many financial donations as well from our supporters. It is not feasible to thank each and everyone of you here, but I hope you know I'm talking to each and everyone of you--from the individuals who participated in the meetings to the individuals who worked "behind the scenes", to the individuals who diligently contributed articles to Winning Ways. Thanks!

It has been a pleasure and an honor serving as your president the last two years. Thank you for this opportunity!

*Mary*



The Proprietors of the Woman's Journal.

Certificate No. 10 $50 per Share. Five (5) Shares.

This is to Certify, That Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston, Mass. is the Proprietor of Five (5) Shares in the CORPORATION KNOWN AS The Proprietors of the Woman's Journal.

Which Shares are transferable in writing on the back of this Certificate, recorded in the Books of the Company and upon delivery of this Certificate so recorded, to the Treasurer, a new Certificate or Certificates shall be issued, according to the interest of the parties.

Duplicate Original date Nov. 19, 1887 Alice Stone Blackwell President. Frances Ellen Burnham Treasurer.

Boston, May 7, 1911 Attest, Catherine Wilde Clerk.

Lucy Stone Blackwell-President
Pioneer in Women's Rights

## American Women on Coins

Susan B. Anthony--Her Time Has Come

She demanded a "Lady Board of Managers" be formed (to match the already selected male Board) for the Columbian Exposition.

By Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald **4**

## Coin Photography Made Easy

1st in a two part series. Equipment and techniques from the co-author of *The Cherrypicker's Guide To Rare Die Varieties.*

By J.T. Stanton, N.L.G. **6**

## The Stock Certificate In Which The Right To Vote Was Everything

The Proprietors of the Women's Journal stock certificate. Philosophical differences between the suffragettes.

By Stanford J. Mock **11**

**Post Office honors Woman Suffrage.. 50th Anniversary in 1970.**

**1995 will be the amendments 75th anniversary.**

Stamp is courtesy of Ginger Rapsus on envelope postmarked 11-12-93. The letter arrived on 3-8-94. N/C...Editor

## Plan To Attend

Long Beach Convention
Thursday June 2nd, 1994
7:30 p.m.

Our speaker will be:
**J.T. Stanton**
Co-Author of *The Cherrypicker's Guide*
Subject: Varieties

## DEPARTMENTS

Board Of Directors..... Page 1
The President's Message..... Page 1
Table of Contents..... Page 2
Viewpoint-The Editor..... Page 3
From The Secretary's Desk..... Page 8

## FEATURES

American Women on Coins-Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald..... Page 4
Discovery-Cindy Mohon..... Page 5
Coin Photography Made Easy-J.T. Stanton, N.L.G. ..... Page 6
Numis Mania..... Page 7
Italy Wins Top Award-Krause Publications..... Page 8
The Stock Certificate In Which The Right To Vote Was Everything-Stanford J. Mock..... Page 11
Travel Tips- Gloria Peters ..... Page 14
The Bibliophile-Kenneth Bressett..... Page 16
Ginger Rapsus-Author of *The United States Clad Coinage*..... Page 17
The Proud Two Cent Piece-Gloria Peters..... Page 18

Cover and art by Cindy Mohon

## WIN Meeting At Central States

Saturday, April 9th, 1994
7:30 a.m.
Installation of Officers

Join us for coffee and meet your new officers

Gloria Peters

# Viewpoint

**By Gloria Peters**

This is our first issue since the FUN show and I want to congratulate Cindy Grellman on her first show as FUN secretary. You proved to all how capable, organized and unflappable you really are...(no one saw you go into the closet and pull your hair...just kidding, Cindy). Ginger would have been proud. In the *FUN-Topics* Spring issue Cindy is pictured with Cliff Mishler receiving the Numismatic Ambassador Award. Very appropriate. Congratulations! *FUN-Topics* is a fine publication, and the photos on the cover look sharp. But as I look at the cover my attention is drawn to the fact there are only two women pictured as Board members. Did someone not show up? Ah, I see now Yolanda Nemeth is missing according to the Directors listing. Well, that's good. Three women total. It could be alarming if the Secretary and the Treasurer were the only females representing FUN in the orange jackets. Whew!

Good natured ribbing aside. It is tough getting members of any organization to volunteer for hard working positions. FUN is fortunate in having interested members volunteer for all the active and demanding positions needed to hold a National Convention...and many are not wearing the orange jacket. You all deserve a round of applause.

Our local newspaper had a current feature of interest to women. "State Senator Art Torres, a member of the Legislature's Education Committee, said he will hold up the University of California's budget to force its administration to take steps to stop discrimination against women." "My God, my property taxes are paying for this?" Torres exclaimed at a forum held at the University of California, Irvine, after several female faculty members listed discriminatory patterns in hiring and promotions.

Women who protest discrimination face retaliation and long, expensive legal battles. Torres stated "the university needs to form a "SWAT team" to intervene and resolve discrimination complaints quickly."

The women involved in this discrimination battle are highly qualified and yet passed over for tenure and promotion in favor of less-qualified male colleagues. They included a prominent eye surgeon and a law professor- among others.

Locally, we have a problem that is not new to professional women and frankly, I don't think California is unique with the "good ol' boy" network where gender discrimination is the order of the day. Nor is the education field alone in this antiquated practice. Along this same vein let's take a look at some current statistics on how women are becoming involved and their progress nationwide.

In 1990, there were 127.5 million women in the nation, 51% of the U.S. population. Overall, women outnumbered men by 6 million in 1990. There were equal numbers of men and women aged 25 to 34. More men than women are born each year, but because men always have higher death rates during the young adult years, the ratio begins to even out.

**Education:** Education of women is improving. Three-fourths of women received a high school diploma in 1990 compared to a little over half (53%) in 1970.

**College:** Enrollment of women exceeds that of men. It has more than doubled for women in the past two decades.

**Male-dominated fields:** Women are entering male-dominated fields of study in ever-increasing numbers. Engineering: From less than 1% in 1970 to 14% in 1990. Business: 8% in 1970 to 47% in 1990.

**Earnings:** Median earnings of women working year-round and full-time increased 1.3 % between 1991 and 1992 to $21,440, while that for men was unchanged at $30,358.

**Families:** Primarily maintained by women have increased steadily since 1970. African Americans:+ 44% in 1990; Whites:+13 % in 1990; Asian and Pacific Islanders:+12% in 1990; Hispanics:+22 % in 1990.

**Occupations:** Women are not equally represented in all professions. Women continue to be overrepresented in clerical (administrative support) and service occupations and underrepresented in production, craft, repair and labor occupations. Clerical: 77%. Production, craft, repair and labor occupations only 9.5%.

SOURCE: The Census Bureau for Women's History Month

At the New Orleans show last month an Englishman named Raymond Lloyd visited our table. He feels very strongly about gender discrimination..especially of women..and he is doing something about it through his publication *WOMEN & MEN, COUNCIL for the DECADE of DEMOCRACY 1991-2000,* and is active on a world-wide basis. Mr. Lloyd has chosen to promote women's advancement through numismatics--both coins and paper money. He has prepared Talks, Articles and Research Lists which he voluntarily shares with world governments and others who are interested in Women's Advancement.

1995 celebrates the 75th anniversary of Womens Right To Vote. It was on August 20th, 1920 that the Fifteenth Amendment was passed in the United States; but- women- take note. If you are willing to rest on the works of Lucy Stone, Harry Blackwell, Susan B. Anthony and others who spent their lives making this freedom a reality and do nothing about the current day discriminatory practices- shame on you. Fortunately, there are still people like Raymond Lloyd who have chosen to work until gender discrimination no longer exists.

This issue of *WINNING WAYS* salutes the *avant-garde* of women's equality in 1994 and the future. We are not there yet!

# American Women On Coins

## Susan B. Anthony--Her Time Has Come

**By Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald**

Reprinted by permission

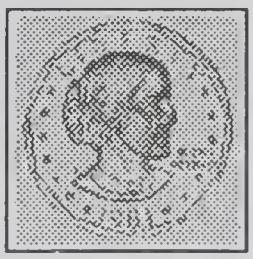
The first major change in the size of one of our standard coins in over 100 years will honor the daughter of a Quaker abolitionist, Susan Bromwell Anthony who was born on February 15, 1820 in Adams, Massachusetts. An abolitionist worker herself prior to the Civil War, she soon turned her attention to a constitutional amendment granting women suffrage. For most of her years this determined lady fought for women's rights. Her efforts resulted in the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, the Right for Women to Vote, which became law on August 18, 1920--fourteen years after Ms. Anthony's death.

Susan B. Anthony

She had, however, already influenced numismatics during her lifetime. As the grand celebration was being planned commemorating the voyages of Columbus to the New World, Susan B. Anthony swooped down on Washington demanding an Exposition Board of "Lady Managers" to match the already selected male "Board of Managers." This demonstration led to the eventual striking of the Isabella Quarter dollar commemorative in 1893 to accompany the Columbian half dollar authorized for the celebration.

On the centenary of the first Morgan dollars of 1878, the presses punched out the first strikings of the Susan B. Anthony dollar representing a dramatic change in our coinage. The new dollar coin carrying Anthony's effigy represents the first size reduction since the large cent was replaced in 1857 by the Flying Eagle token coin. Signed into law by President Carter on October 10, 1978, Public Law 95,447 provides for a "mini-dollar," 30 percent smaller than its predecessor and only one-third as heavy as the larger Eisenhower dollar.

The Treasury Department had first initiated its studies in 1975 and a "State of the Coinage" report by former Treasury head, William F. Simon had recommended changes.



The obverse, designed by Frank Gasparro features a portrait of Ms. Anthony in a dress from the period in which she lived. The composition of the new coin is a 75 percent copper/25 percent nickel alloy clad on a 100 percent copper core.

It will be 26.5 millimeters (1.043 inches) in diameter and weigh 8.1 grams. The reverse will remain identical to the Eisenhower dollar, i.e.--symbolic devices illustrating the landing on the lunar surface by Apollo astronauts on July 20, 1969.

Thus on one coin, 100 years of United States history will be represented including the Civil War, abolition of slavery, Women's Suffrage resulting in the 19th Amendment to the Constitution and our space program culminating with the placement of a "Man on the Moon." And, let us not forget the removal of silver from our coins. What a story one coin can tell!

## FIRST WOMAN ON A U. S. COIN

As the weeks slip by and the first coins have been struck, much is being written about the new coin. Some have penned, "Anthony is the first woman to appear on a U.S. Coin. Wrong! Others headlined, Anthony is the first American woman to appear on a coin. Not true either! Would you believe this honor may be accorded Sarah Longacre, Martha Cunningham, Dora Doscher, Anna Willis Williams or Teresa de Francisci? Who are they? Well, their likenesses all appeared on United States coins, perhaps. They appeared as personifications of "Miss Liberty" in many of her many guises.

Although never proven and often denied, many believe the Indian appearing on the cents of 1859 through 1909 was little Sarah Longacre. The story is told that two Indian chiefs visited designer James B. Longacre in 1858 and upon entering his home, doffed their headdresses. Sarah, his daughter seeing the headdresses, placed one of them on her head in a typical childish fashion. Her father was so entranced at this sight that he immediately asked the child to sit in order to capture her on a quick sketch. The drawing later became the basis for the final profile of the Indian Cent.

Martha Cunningham, a waitress, was reported to be the model for the famous Augustus Saint Gaudens 1907 eagle and double eagle. Dora Doscher suffered with polio when she was a child. Yet she overcome this handicap and trained as a nurse serving with the Red Cross during World War I. She modeled for designer Herman A. MacNeil at the age of 22 and appeared as "Miss Liberty" on the Liberty Standing quarter of 1916 to 1930. A classical nude figure from the waist up, "Miss Liberty" stirred a tremendous controversy and from late in 1917 onward "Miss Liberty" was dressed in a coat of armor in a classic example of overcompensation.

A 19 year old shy school teacher, Anna Willis Williams, posed for some designs for George T. Morgan. At first, her "Miss Liberty" appeared on a half dollar design. As the "Bland Dollar" was approved by Congress, Morgan's half dollar design was hastily adopted for the new silver dollar popularly known today as the "Morgan Dollar." Attempts to keep her identity unknown failed and the resultant

Continued On Page 5

Continued From Page 4

publicity caused Miss Williams to resign her teaching position. In 1921 the Morgan Dollar was succeeded by the Peace Dollar (1921-1935). Although the Italian sculptor, Anthony De Francisci always insisted that the "Liberty Head" appearing on the Peace Dollar was a "composite" of "Liberty," his wife, Teresa De Francisci posed for her husband's design.

### FIRST IDENTIFIED WOMAN ON A U. S. COIN

But, after all, Sarah Longacre, Martha Cunningham and others were not really pictured on American coins. Their images were utilized as symbolic devices representing "Liberty." Who was the first identified woman to appear on a U. S. coin?

Well it won't be Susan B. Anthony. The honor belongs to Queen Isabella I of Spain who appears on the 1893 silver quarter dollar commemorative of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. This financial sponsor of Christopher Columbus, strangely enough, appeared on the only quarter dollar U. S. Commemorative coin partly through the efforts of Ms. Anthony as related earlier in this article.

Virginia Dare of North Carolina was reported to be the first white child born in America. This event caused her to be the first American Woman depicted on a U.S. coin. She appears as a baby, held by her British mother, on the 1937 silver commemorative half dollar observing the 350th anniversary of Roanoke Island, Virginia. Virginia Dare was born in August, 1587.

### FIRST AMERICAN WOMEN TO APPEAR ON COINS

Who was the first American Woman, other than baby Virginia Dare, to appear on coins?

In 1960, Israel released a one lira cupro-nickel coin commemorating the centenary of her birth and the building of Hadassah Medical Center in Jerusalem. The American Woman so honored was Henrietta Szold, the first American Woman on a non-U. S. coin. Her image does not, however, appear on the coins. Her name appears along with a shepherdess holding a lamb. Ms. Szold is the founder of the Women's Zionist Organization of America.

And of course, Grace Kelly, now Princess Grace of Monaco, is the first American Woman shown in portraiture on a non-U.S. coin. Her effigy appears on the 1966 10 francs and gold 200 francs, both marking the 10th anniversary of her marriage to Prince Rainier III of the House of Grimaldi.

Other American Women have deeply affected the coinage of the world without appearing any coins.

For example, Martha Washington is said to have provided copper and silver for the minting of some of our first specie. Although her portrait may be found on currency, only some U.S. trial pieces have carried her image.

### PLANS FOR THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY DOLLAR

Mint officials established July 1, 1979, as the target date for the release of the Susan B. Anthony dollars. Plans were made to have 1/2 billion coins in inventory to diminish the effect of eager-beaver collectors who would immediately seek the new coin.

For the first time since the war nickels of the early 1940s, the Philadelphia produced coins carried the "P" mint mark.

Thus Susan B. Anthony joins other women whose portraits appear on the world's coins. It is a very select group she joins. The most famous include Cleopatra, Maria Theresa, Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth, Catherine the Great and the aforementioned, Queen Isabella. Quite a company for the daughter of an abolitionist Quaker.

**Editor:** Our thanks to Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald-CSNA 2074 for permitting a reprint of his article. The article first appeared in the CSNA publication prior to the distribution of the SBA dollars.

**Numis Mania**

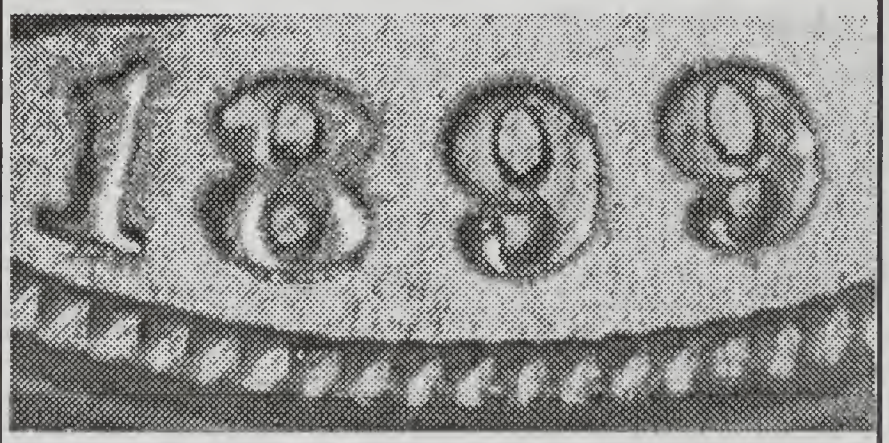
**Answers**

1. Henry A. Lindeman
2. The packaging had already been purchased before the Anthony dollar was authorized.
3. 1908
4. Political campaign token for unsuccessful Democratic candidate 1848.
5. Acetone*
6. One cent pieces

* Disclaimer: WIN does not advocate using any form of chemicals for dipping coins.

# Discovery

## Repunched Date




**Triple Repunched Date**

Cindy Mohon, WIN Secretary, discovered this, reportedly unknown, repunched date on a 1899 Liberty Head nickel purchased as part of a Lot from a Heritage Auction during the summer ANA Convention in Baltimore.. Her discovery was verified by Bill Fivaz during the show.

Photo courtesy of WIN member J.T. Stanton

# COIN PHOTOGRAPHY MADE SIMPLE

by J.T. Stanton, N.L.G.

**1st in a two part series**

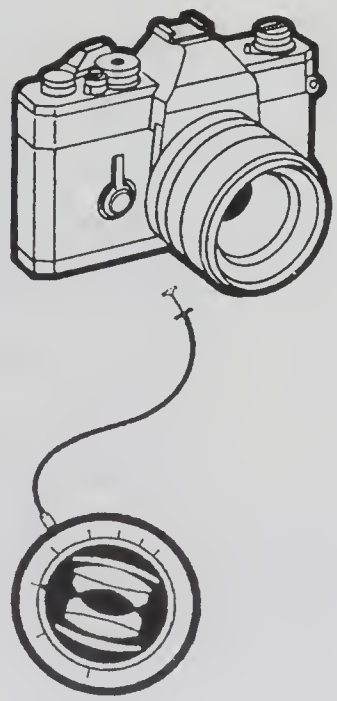
Coin photography is becoming more and more an integral part of the hobby. Without photographs of coins, the hobby as we know it today would be far less advanced, far less interesting, and certainly far less fun.

Many collectors would like to photograph their own coins, but they evidently feel the process is too complicated. Granted, photographing small discs of metal that reflect light so easily is not as simple as taking a snapshot, and the equipment is more expensive than an instamatic type camera, but costs can be held to a manageable level.

The equipment and procedures that I will discuss are from my personal experience. I am not a professional photographer, but with years of practice, and improving quality, I can take sharp coin photographs quite suitable for reproduction in any medium. There is more expensive equipment available, and naturally some of this equipment could produce better results. However, this difference would probably not be noticeable by a majority of the people who would view the photographs.

**BASIC EQUIPMENT**

35mm single lens reflex camera
Standard 50mm lens
Macro Lens
Close-up filters
80B filter
Shutter release cable
Extension Tubes
Copy stand
Swing arm lamp
Blue photo flood
170 watt reading lamp
Jewelry pad
Microscope
Microscope/camera adapter



**WHAT FILM TO USE**

The film that is used is critical, as you want a film with a high grain, and yet one which will allow you to use a fast speed to reduce the exposure time as much as possible. Also, will you be shooting for black & white or color? Prints or slides? These are the questions that you must answer.

Film is available in different "speeds" (generally indicated by an ASA rating), which differs in the amount of light necessary to properly expose the film. Some standard speeds are 25, 64, 100, 200, 400 and even higher. Generally speaking, each higher number requires half the amount of light as the previous number. For instance if an exposure of 1 second is necessary for the ASA 25; an ASA 64 film will require an exposure of 1/2 second; ASA 100 1/4 second; ASA 200 - 1/8 second; and ASA 400 1/16 second.

Several different types of film that are quite good are Kodak TMax for black and white, Kodak Ektar for color, and Kodak Ektachrome for slides. Other brands are equally as good. T-Max is a 400 speed film, and Ektar and Ektachrome are available in several different speeds. However, the film that I primarily use for my black & white print work is ILFORD XP1 (now ILFORD XP2). The reason I use XP1 is that this film has an ultra fine grain, but more importantly, it can be exposed at a rating of ASA 64 to ASA 800, although it is listed with an ASA of 400. This allows for greater flexibility with a single film.

Another plus of the XP1 (or XP2) is that the film can be processed with C41, which is the process that all 1 hour color labs use. Standard black & white film generally cannot be processed in these labs. However, to get the true black & white look, the labs will have to make some easy adjustments to their equipment when processing the film. Most will do so gladly. I highly suggest that you shop for a processing facility that will be willing to work with you to get the results that you want.

**COMMENTS ON THE EQUIPMENT**

The camera is the most important piece of equipment. I have several Minolta cameras, as I happen to prefer this brand. There are several brands available that are very good, such as Nikon, Canon, and Pentax to name a few. With the Minolta, I find it quite easy to get lenses and other attachments, many of which are used.

Cameras that will not allow manual operation are not recommended, due to the fact that you must have total control over both the focus and exposure. The Minoltas that I have allow me to override the camera's suggested exposure which I will explain later. They will also allow me to focus manually, which is important, especially on the micro shots.

**CAMERA BASICS**

Since some of you may know little about photography, I will try to explain some basic photographic facts that you will need to know. First, a single lens reflex camera is simply a camera that allows you to view through the lens. Most of the instamatic type cameras use a second lens for the operator's view. This view may be slightly different than that of an SLR, through the actual photographic lens.

Most SLR cameras have a built-in light meter. This light meter will indicate the shutter speed the camera suggests for a proper exposure. Those cameras with an automatic exposure

Continued on Page 7

Photography...Continued from Page 6

will use this shutter speed when the camera is set in the automatic mode.

The shutter speed can be set manually, and usually with a latitude from 1 second to 1 / 1000th of a second. Most cameras will have the 1 second shutter speed setting indicated by a different color than the fractional shutter speed settings. These settings will be indicated as follow:

1-2-4-8-15-30-60-125-250-500-1000

The numbers from 2 thru 1000 are fractions of a second. For instance, the 15 will indicate 1 / 15th of a second, and the 250 will be 1 /20th of a second. The higher the number, the shorter period of time the lens will be open. A shorter exposure time (lens opening) means less light exposing the film.

Some cameras may have a full 2 second setting, which will usually be in the same color as the 1 second setting. Also, most of the SLRs will also have a setting marked "B." This setting would indicate that the shutter release cable (bulb) would totally dictate how long the shutter will remain open. When the shutter release cable is depressed, the lens will open and it will not close until the shutter cable is released. This would enable you to have an exposure of 5 seconds, 10 minutes, or whatever.

Another important setting on the camera is the film speed. This adjustment is usually marked by numbers such as 25-64-100-200-400-800. There are often micro measurements between these numbers which would allow you to set the camera for a film which would have an ASA between these speeds. There are some cameras which allow you to set the ASA lower or higher than the numbers that I indicated. Still other, more modern camera will make this setting automatically, by reading a code on the film canister. The film speed setting is only critical when using either the automatic mode, or if the camera's internal light meter is being used as a guide.

The lens on the camera also has an adjustment with numbers in a graduated scale. This scale measures the lens opening, or aperture. This scale will usually include numbers such as 2.5 - 4 - 5.6 - 8 - 11 - 16 - 22 - 32. As with the film and shutter speed, the different aperture settings adjust the amount of light in a given time. Using a given shutter speed, an aperture setting of 5.6 will allow basically twice as much light as a setting of 8. A setting of 8 will allow twice as much light as a setting of 16. A very important fact to remember here is that the higher the number, the smaller the lens openings, and consequently less light.

The aperture also controls something called "depth of field." This is simply the distance in front of and behind the focused point that will remain in sharp focus. The higher the number, the more distance before and after the focal point will remain in focus. This is very important with coin photography, especially when taking macro (full coin) shots. A smaller (higher number) aperture would allow more latitude with the focus, which can sometimes be tricky.

A proper aperture, shutter speed, and film speed are all required to produce a properly exposed photograph. Most SLR cameras are aperture priority, which means that once the lens opening is set, and the ASA rating is set, the camera's internal light meter will determine the exposure time required for a proper exposure. An exposure priority camera (of which there are few) would indicate that the camera will adjust the aperture depending upon the exposure time set and the amount of light entering the camera.

**MACRO (FULL COIN) PHOTOS**

When I am about to take macro photos of coins, I will always start by checking the camera to make sure it is operating properly. The next natural step is to load the film, and check the ASA setting on the camera with the film that I'm about to use.

At this time the lens will be mounted on the camera. I am now using a 90mm macro lens. This lens allows focus of objects close to the lens, and I can easily take shots of a coin 2 times its actual size.

A standard lens normally will focus only as close as about 3 feet, without attachments. However, by adding some close-up filters to the front of the lens, or extension tubes between the camera and the lens, you can focus much closer, even as close as 3 inches. This is a good alternative to a more expensive macro lens, however, you will sacrifice some quality.

Continued on Page 10

## Numis Mania

### Questions

1. Which Director of the Mint earned the title "restrike supervisor"?
2. Why wasn't the Susan B. Anthony included in the 1979 Mint sets?
3. What year did the Mint begin issuing Matte Proofs and Sandblast Proofs?
4. Obverse: 'Bust of Lewis Cass surrounded by inscription THE FREDOM OF THE SEAS, describes a token which was issued for what purpose?
5. What common solvent is considered not harmful by most numismatists for copper coin dipping?
6. Which type of coin remained unpopular in CA even into the early 1900's although well-accepted in the rest of the country.

Answers are found on page 5

**EXCELLENCE**
*excelencia*
vorzuglichkeit

NO MATTER HOW IT'S PRONOUNCED, collectors the world over understand the word and recognize the symbol for quality in coin products. For over 50 years Whitman® has been supplying hobbyists with the most reliable and authoritative reference books available. Whitman® has also made collecting enjoyable with our coin storage and display products which protect and enhance the most discriminating collections. WHITMAN® - the hobby standard.

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Cynthia Mohon

## From the Secretary's Desk

WIN General Meeting Held at L.B.N.P. Show
February 5, 1994

The meeting was called to order at 7:09 by Vice-President Sondra Beymer. She welcomed the members and guests in attendance. There were 21 persons in attendance. David Lisot was present and videotaped the meeting. Self introduction of the attendees was first. Sondra asked *Winning Ways* Editor, Gloria Peters to give a report. Gloria stated that the newsletter was doing very well and was being well-received. She indicated that the advertising was still one of the most difficult tasks; and appealed to the membership to support the persons advertising in the newsletter. She also requested that more articles be submitted.

Cindy Mohon read the minutes from the last meeting which was held in Orlando, FL at the FUN Show. There were no corrections and they were approved as read. Cindy again asked for support of the ANA Treasure Hunt, to be held during National Coin Week.

Gayle Pike provided the membership report. She stated that the dues notices have been sent out and that a small questionnaire accompanied the dues notices. The questionnaire relates to the time that the general meeting is being held.

Gayle also provided the Nomination Committee report. First she thanked the members who served on this committee. The following slate of officers were formally nominated: Sondra Beymer, President; Gail Watson, Vice-President; Gayle Pike, Secretary; Barbara Sisneros, Treasurer; Mary Sauvain, Publicity; and Nadine Simmons, Board Member At Large, Advertising.

Sondra Beymer inquired formally of the secretary whether any nominations had been received by mail. Cindy responded that there were none. Sondra called for nominations from the floor. There were none. It was moved that the slate be a accepted as presented without a mailed ballot since there were no contests for the slate of officers. Sue Corbin, parliamentarian, was asked to provide a decision as to procedure. She indicated that a vote from the floor could accept the nominations and the slate of officers. The motion was seconded. The vote from the floor was all AYE. Sondra Beymer indicated that the slate of nominated officers was accepted, and would be installed at the Central States WIN mtg.

There was no further WIN business.

The evening's speaker was David Hall who gave a speech about The History of PCGS.

Cindy Mohon, Secretary

**Editor Note:** Nadine Simmons declined the Board Member At Large, Advertising, position due to limited telephone access at her retirement mobile home facility. Nadine is quite a sales person and WIN regrets her withdrawal from this important position.

## WIN
## Women In Numismatics

**WIN is a nationally incorporated non-profit organization. Membership includes both men and women who are interested in promoting women in numismatics through involvement, education, and networking.**

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**For more information contact:**
**Gayle Pike, Membership.**
**81 N. Century**
**Memphis, TN 38111**

## ITALY WINS TOP AWARD '92 COIN OF THE YEAR

IOLA, WIS.--Italy may be establishing a numismatic dynasty. Its Flora and Fauna silver 500 lire, KM-154, has been named Coin of The Year for pieces dated 1992. This makes two awards in a row for Italy.

Not since the United States took the 1982 and 1983 COTY awards has any nation repeated.

*World Coin News'* publisher Albert "Bo" Smith made the announcement. *World Coin News* is the newspaper for world coin collectors, and is the sponsor of the competition.

An international panel of judges had a field of seven designs to choose from in making their selection during a second round of balloting that concluded in January 1994.

In the first round of voting, during the autumn of 1993, the 500 lire was named the winner of Most Artistic Coin honors by the judges. The winners in seven other COTY categories then vied with the Italian issue for the overall title.

Another piece competing to be named Coin of The Year was the Austrian 100 schilling, KM-3007, for Kaiser Karl V (Charles V), which was named Best Crown.

A U.S. $5 gold piece honoring Christopher Columbus and the discovery of America in 1492 topped the Best Gold Category.

Another U.S. coin, a silver dollar marking the 200th anniversary of the White House, was named Most Popular Coin.

A copper-nickel 1-rouble coin celebrating the rebirth of Russian sovereignty, Y-303, was the winner of the Most Historically Significant Coin cateqory.

At the top of The Best Silver Coin category was Spain's silver Olympic 2,000 pesetas, Y-223.

The winner of two categories, Best Trade Coin and Most Innovative Coinage Concept, was France's tri-metal 20 francs depicting Mt. St. Michel, Y-167. The coin is made of a copper-aluminum-nickel outer ring around a pure nickel inner ring which then contains a copper-aluminum-nickel center.

"Selected from a distinguished field, Italy's 500 lire was the choice of an international panel of judges. We are pleased to recognize the creativity, artistry and quality shown in this coin," Smith said.

Continued on Page 14

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**Photography...Continued from Page 7**

Lighting is a very important subject. For best results, two separate light sources should be used, each opposite each other and at about a 45° angle from the coin. This should put the lights almost exactly between the coin and the camera. The distance of the lights from the coin is also important. I have found that for best results, 18" to 24" is a good rule of thumb.

The type of light is also critical. For color film, blue photo flood lights are necessary, or a compensating filter. If daylight color film is used with normal incandescent lights, the colors will very distorted.

If normal incandescent lights are used, the color problem can be corrected by using an 80B filter. This is simply a filter which normally screws onto the end of the lens and corrects the hue of the light entering the camera. The cost for this is minimal, and it's handy to keep one available.

The type of light is not as critical for black and white film, or for the Ilford XP1. The blue photo flood will work fine, as will any normal incandescent light. For my work, I normally use a 170 watt GE Reader Light. This offers enough brightness to keep the exposure time at a minimum, yet burns cool enough to use in most swing arm lamps rated at a maximum of 100 watts. I will then use the 80B filter for color shots.

I mentioned earlier that two light sources offer best results. However, I generally use a single light source, and I will tilt the coin slightly so that the light reflects into the lens of the camera. I do this by placing an object under one side of the jewelry pad so that the coin is tilted slightly in the direction of the light. This allows the light to reflect off the coin onto the lens. This is a little short cut which will make photographing coins a little easier, especially in confined spaces.

I often find it necessary to move the light around from time to time to get the best possible photograph. Different coins reflect light differently, and obtaining the correct amount of reflection is important. It's generally much easier to move the light slightly, than to adjust the coin. Also, I prefer to handle the coin as little as possible. Generally speaking, best results are obtained when the fields of the coin in the photograph are light, and shadows appear on either side of the devices or raised areas on the coin. This gives the coin the true 3 dimensional effect.

Another necessary item to have is a "gray card" This is simply a card which is a certain shade of gray. The purpose of the gray card is to allow you to obtain a proper reading of the light. By placing a gray card where the coins would be, turn the light on, and look at the light meter in the camera. This will give you an indication of which shutter speed to use while photographing the coin. For example, if you were to place a silver dollar on a white background, the reading would be different than if you placed a toned copper piece on a black background. But you need to use the correct shutter speed for a proper exposure. The gray card will help you arrive at that setting. Remember that black will reflect less light, and white will reflect more. The camera's internal light meter reads light reflecting from the entire frame, not just the coin that is being photographed. Therefore, the lightness or darkness of the background can effect the exposure that the camera would suggest.

When photographing for slides to be used in a presentation, I like to use a black or dark background. There are a couple of reasons for this. First, black is a more neutral color, and will generally show the coin as it really is. Secondly, when viewed on the screen, the viewer will more naturally focus on the coin, and not on surrounding areas.

If you are trying to enhance the appearance of the coin, certain colors will help. Red generally helps gold and bright copper, and blue will generally help silver. White is generally not a good background for any coin, as it will retain soil easily, and will not last long.

If you cannot retain the coin for a long enough period of time to ensure proper exposure of the coin, you may want to "bracket." "Bracketing" is a term which simply means that one will take the same shot at 2, 3 or 4 different settings, to ensure getting the right exposure. However, once you have enough experience, this will become less and less necessary, and you will become more confident with what you are trying to achieve.

**Editor Note:** Our next issue will take on Micro Photography, Slides, Adding Magnification and some great tips as WIN member J.T. Stanton shares with us his expertise on Coin Photography. J.T. will have some refinements to his current methods available for our next issue...stand by.

Your Editor has dabbled in photography for a number of years using various camera formats, 4 x 5, 2 1/4, and the versatile 35mm. Unfortunately the 35mm does not lend itself to a Polaroid back where you can check your results immediately to adjust lighting, filters etc., but it is the least expensive format and you will get good results by following J.T.'s recommendations. Gold will be your biggest challenge...trust me! Make a comfortable workplace or after a few hours your back will object to hunkering over. Good luck.

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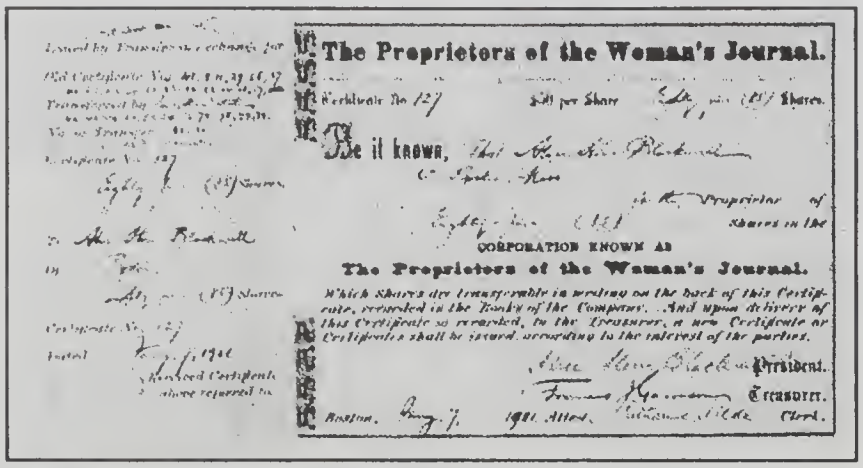
# The Stock Certificate In Which The Right To Vote Was Everything

By Sanford J. Mock

Edited and adapted for *WINNING WAYS* by Gloria Peters

It was only 70 years ago (August 24, 1920) that the 19th amendment awarded American women the right to vote. The achievement of suffrage was preceded by 50 years of grinding struggle led by a few courageous and dedicated women--and men. *The Woman's Journal* was at the core of that struggle. The certificate shown here, issued by "The Proprietors of the Woman's Journal represents the essence, in a rare financial document, of the woman's suffrage movement in the United States.

The cause formally organized in 1869 with the creation of the American Woman Suffrage Association and the National Woman Suffrage Association. They differed in focus in the beginning. The American focus on suffrage was in part a strategic decision. Any reader of *The Woman's Journal* knew that the American leadership ultimately wanted more than political equality for women and welcomed other reforms. But it was a mistake, they believed to scatter their forces especially on controversial reforms."


The Proprietors of the Woman's Journal.

Certificate No 12 $50 per Share Fifty (50) Shares.

Be it known, That Alice H. Blackwell

is the Proprietor of Fifty (50) Shares in the

CORPORATION KNOWN AS

The Proprietors of the Woman's Journal.

Which Shares are transferable in writing on the back of this Certificate, recorded in the Books of the Company. And upon delivery of this Certificate so recorded, to the Treasurer, a new Certificate or Certificates shall be issued, according to the interest of the parties.

Alice Stone Blackwell President.

Francis H. Greenwood Treasurer.

Boston, Aug. 7, 1911. Attest, Catherine Wilde Clerk.

The Proprietors of the Women's Journal stock certificate

The National Woman Suffrage Association, led by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, among others, took a more radical stance. It grew out of opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment when Anthony and Stanton gave priority to women's rights over black men's. "Women first" was the gist of their refusal to support the Fifteenth Amendment as well as of their willingness to accept help from George Francis Train and other Democrats.

After the split in 1869, the National insisted on defining women's rights broadly. It attacked and demanded change in all aspects of American life that concerned women and refused to limit its agitation to the vote, although the National agreed with the American that suffrage was the fundamental reform women needed. As a result, National spokeswomen were associated with issues like wages and working conditions of women and marriage and divorce laws. These subjects, the National argued, could not be ignored or postponed even though they were controversial. They were impatient and belligerent, striving not only for the vote but for full equality. They refused all compromise and came to view men in general as their opponents.

*The Revolution*, begun with high hopes by Susan B. Anthony as publisher and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Parker Pillsbury as editors in 1868, met with financial difficulties and was abandoned by its original projectors before its end in 1872.

The American, whose leaders were Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, and Henry Ward Beecher adopted a moderate approach. They concentrated on suffrage, believing that the best way to achieve it was to avoid clouding the main issue with other demands.

"Suffrage is not the only object, but it is the first to be-attained," said Thomas Higgison, first vice president. The formation of the two women's organizations in 1869 could well have been motivated by the election of Ulysees Grant to the Presidency in 1868. Grant's popularity in the north, together with Republican strength in the southern states which had been reconstructed with Negro suffrage in effect, perhaps encouraged woman's leaders to think their vote would follow in a surge of liberal goodwill.

Such a concept, if indeed operating, was naive. Reaction was in the air. It took the 15th amendment in 1870, in fact, to guarantee that the states could not individually abridge the right of freedmen to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The two women's organizations competed for followers, but were unable to muster more than about 10,000 members combined. The American weekly paper, *The Woman's Journal,* begun in 1870, was reviewed in *Harper's Weekly*, 1872. *"The Woman's Journal* is a fair and attractive paper in appearance. While the variety and spirit of its articles, and the dignity, self-respect, good humor and earnestness of its tone will show how profoundly mistaken are those who suppose that folly and extravagance are necessarily characteristic of the discussion of the question. The *Journal* is indispensable to those who would truly understand the character of the movement and measure its progress Terms: $2.50 a year, *invariably in advance,*.

After the fall of *The Revolution*, *The Woman's Journal*, published and edited by Lucy Stone and Henry Brown Blackwell, was the major source of women's news and the coordinator of suffrage activities throughout the country.

Apparently the original of the certificate pictured here, issued to Alice Stone Blackwell March 19, 1870, was received and signed for by her father, "per H.B. Blackwell." At the time, Alice was 13 years old. "The Uniform Gift to Minors Act," by which securities are issued In the name of an adult as custodian for a minor, was not yet in existence. Thus, certificate #10, for 5 shares at $50 a share, was issued in young Alice's name-and subsequently lost.

Forty one years later, when Alice was president of the company, she had the duplicate certificate re-issued to herself, and she signed as president in 1911. On the reverse there is an undated stock power signed by Alice Stone Blackwell transferring title to Woman Citizen Corporation. This company appears as a minor shareholder until 1917, when Alice merged the Woman's Journal into the Woman Citizen Corporation. She stayed on as a contributing editor, at the age of 60.

Alice Blackwell's mother was Lucy Stone (1818-1893), the rebellious daughter of a Massachusetts farmer who believed that men were divinely ordained to rule women. A measure of this lady is that when told the Scriptures justified this view, she decided to study Greek and Hebrew so she could examine origi-

nal sources herself. (We don't know her conclusions, but perhaps they drove her towards her secular life!)

Without help from her father, Lucy put herself through Oberlin College by teaching school. In 1848 she began to lecture for the Anti-Slavery Society. Over the next few years her emphasis shifted to suffrage for women. Lucy was attractive, eloquent, and she had a beautiful voice. She was, as Elizabeth Cady Stanton said, "The first person by whom the heart of the American public was deeply stirred on the women question."

She also stirred the heart of Henry Brown Blackwell, whom she met when he made his first speech for suffrage in 1853. Lucy's lofty ideals dictated she would never marry, so she could muster all her energy for the cause of women's rights. But her "gentleman caller," Henry Blackwell, had his own ideas and ideals. He prevailed, but only after he promised to devote his life with her to the same cause. He kept his vow.

On their wedding day in 1855, they issued a joint statement, widely publicized, protesting the unequal treatment of women under the marriage laws. Further, Lucy refused to take her husband's name -- unusual indeed in 1855! She simply replaced Miss with Mrs. Lucy Stone.

Lucy Stone

Henry Brown Blackwell (1825-1909), an Englishman transported to New York as a child, was part of a very active liberal family, a background totally different from Lucy's. The Blackwell Long Island home was a refuge for persecuted abolitionists. Indicating the strength and bravery of his character, Henry, as a young man, played a primary role in the rescue of a slave girl. A $10,000 reward was offered for his head at a public meeting in the south.

When *The Woman's Journal* was founded in 1870, Henry and Lucy contributed or raised most of the $10,000 that was required. Henry later served as editor, without pay, for the remainder of his life. As a couple devoted to their ideals, Lucy and Henry must have inspired many adherents.

The Blackwells passed the management of *The Woman's Journal* on to their daughter. Alice Stone Blackwell graduated from Boston University and joined the *Journal* staff in 1883. After her father's death in 1909, she became editor-in-chief. Alice philosophically followed in her parents' footsteps, but made significant imprints of her own. Miss Blackwell had always taken a deep interest in oppressed peoples. In recognition of her work in behalf of the Americans she received the Order of Melusine from Prince Guy de Lusignan and a rosary from the Catholicos of the Armenian national church. For her work for the Jewish people she was presented with the Jewish Rose by the Jewish Advocate and was awarded a medal by the Ford Hall forum "for humanitarian service." She is the author of "*Lucy Stone, Pioneer of Woman's Rights*" (1930) plus numerous other publications and translations, and honors. After the death of her father she made over the family homestead, consisting of a large house and extensive grounds on a beautiful hill overlooking Boston harbor, to the Lucy Stone Home Corp. to be used for charitable purposes. The Morgan Memorial had the use of it for fourteen years and then became its owner.

Alice Stone Blackwell

In 1890, the American Woman Suffrage Association combined with the National Women Suffrage Association, as their programs then seemed to blend together. The passage of time had brought changes. The Beecher-Tilton scandal of 1872 was receding slowly into history. Anthony and Stanton, whose ideas and political activities were once shocking and infuriating, had become familiar and almost respectable figures. Similarly, many of the demands and beliefs of the women's movement seemed less outrageous and threatening than they had earlier in the century. The general principle of women suffrage was now less outrageous to the general population. However, despite the fact that the country was becoming more accustomed to the movement, women did not flock to join either of the two associations and the membership remained at a standstill with about 10,000 members.

Continued On Page 13

The Stock Certificate...from page 12

What many did join instead was a new organization, the National Women's Christian Temperance Union which was formed in 1874. By 1890 it had grown to some 200,000 members. So the female population thirsted more to throttle the bottle than to acquire the vote.

Susan B. Anthony

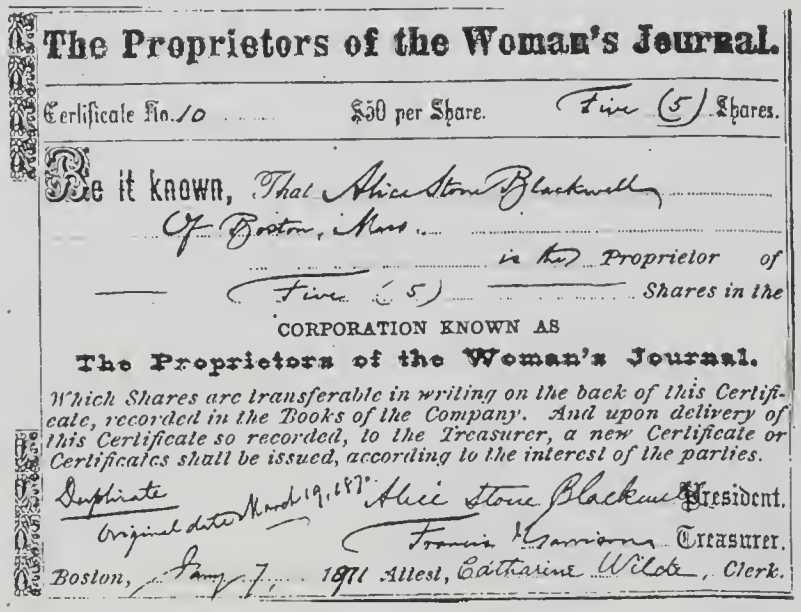
The collective ordeal of the suffragettes is movingly described by Lucy Stone in a letter to one Margaret Campbell and her husband, two of the faithful who were campaigning in Colorado in 1874. "I think of you with the five-cent loaf and ten cents' worth of meat a day for you two brave people, and the tears are in my eyes. But it is by just such sacrifice that the world will be saved...I wish I could rest. I am so tired today, body and soul, it seems as though I should never feel fresh again.

I have been trying to get advertisements for *The Women's Journal* to eke out its expenses. Yesterday I walked miles; to picture stores, crockery stores, to special sales, going up flight after flight of stairs only to find the men out, or not ready to advertise.

"If you knew Susie.....!"

And for all my day's toil I did not get a cent; and when I came home at night, it was to find the house cold, the fire nearly out in the furnace, and none on the hearth: and it seemed as if the tiredness of a whole life came into my essence. I don't often complain, or feel like complaining, but I do wish there was some way of carrying on *The Woman's Journal* without such a hard, constant tug..."

Today we rail at the callous indifference with which millions of American men and women treat the privilege-right to vote. Such behavior would have a bitter irony indeed for the people behind this stock certificate. But Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell, Alice Stone Blackwell and the myriad others who fought and won the suffrage battle suffered and endured because **they had the will,** and there was no other way.



**The Proprietors of the Woman's Journal.**

Certificate No. 10 ..... $50 per Share. Five (5) Shares.

Be it known, That Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston, Mass. is the Proprietor of Five (5) Shares in the

CORPORATION KNOWN AS

**The Proprietors of the Woman's Journal.**

*Which Shares are transferable in writing on the back of this Certificate, recorded in the Books of the Company. And upon delivery of this Certificate so recorded, to the Treasurer, a new Certificate or Certificates shall be issued, according to the interest of the parties.*

Duplicate Original date March 19, 1871 Alice Stone Blackwell President.

Francis Jackson Treasurer.

Boston, Jany 7, 1911 Attest, Catharine Wilde, Clerk.

**Editor Note:** We want to thank Scott J. Winslow Associates of Nashua, NH for submitting this article and information on *The Woman's Journal* stock certificate. For more information on this certificate you can contact Scott Winslow at 800-225-6233 direct.

Personally, I found this brief overview on the historical roots of the woman's movement, which eventually led to Susan B. Anthony (the rebel, a 'no quarter given' lady) being honored on American coinage, quite enlightening. It is debatable if the revolution could have been successful in this short a period of time without the support of Henry Blackwell, George Francis Train and other men who also saw the injustice inflicted upon women, and others, who were seen as non-persons without equal rights in suffrage, employment, wages, etc..

There are few events in American history that had more influence in the road to equality than the suffragette movement.

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# Travel Tips

**Gloria Peters**

I don't have a guest editorial for this issue but I would like to relate a few items I've managed to gather since January.

First, you can get American AAdvantage miles when you fly TWA through 1994. It is possible there are other airlines involved in this reciprocal practice...especially airlines involved in re-organization. Might want to check.

Second, California has now made self-defense pepper-spray legal to own and carry (it's already legal in many states). There is just one hitch. You have to take a training course prior to buying an approved brand. For women carrying valuables, and even guys who must travel alone with inventory, this little self-defense weapon can be a lifesaver.

Being a 'carrier' I did run into one problem at the St. Louis airport while going through security last year. I found out the hard way it was illegal to carry pepper-spray on your person or in your carry on luggage. Airline security personnel designated it as "mace." My container was confiscated by a security person but I was told I could put it in my checked in luggage. Good trick, as it had been checked in at the curb 45 minutes earlier. The alternative was to give it to her and she would see that it was given to American Airlines for its return to me. If you believe that it was ever returned I have a bridge to sell you. Or better yet how about a nice raw MS-65 'pink' in color Lincoln cent that was only owned by a little old lady from Pasadena and never messed with! I hope whoever has my pepper-spray enjoys the 'gift.'

You may want to check the rules of your airline and the airport. They may differ.

Seriously, I wouldn't walk the city streets after dark without it or when transporting inventory. The spray is non-lethal but highly effective. Some cities where conventions are held and the location of many convention centers, being off the beaten path, are not the safest places for pedestrian traffic at night. Hope I never have to use it...or at least I'm not downwind.

At Crown Book Stores I found a different kind of a travel guide for women traveling alone in foreign countries. Women are still considered prey in some countries--talk about gender discrimination! Title: *Women Travel Adventures, Advice & Experiences.* Edited by Mirandor Davies and Natania. It's content is about different experiences in different countries by different authors. What an eye opener! I know the first thing I would pack, and it's not an American Express card!

**Italy...Continued from Page 8**

Judges are numismatic professionals located around the world. They have backgrounds as mintmasters, artists, coin dealers, hobby leaders and journalists. They are asked by Krause Publications to participate in the two rounds of balloting without compensation.

"We are grateful to our judging panel. There are 64 busy career men and women who give their time each year for the encouragement of better world coin issues," Smith said.

Arrangements are pending for an awards ceremony to be held to present the official trophies to the 1992 COTY winner and the winners of each of the categories. Last year the awards were given in late July during the American Numismatic Association convention in Baltimore.

The Coin of The Year award was established 12 years ago by Krause Publications' World Coin News to recognize superior work and talent in the numismatic field and to offer positive feedback to the world's mints.

An award cycle consists of four steps. An in-house panel meets in August following the close of the calendar year under consideration to compile up to 10 nominations in each of the eight COTY categories. The reason for this delay is to allow the widest possible field. Not all coins are introduced to circulation during the year stamped on them. The delay gives these tardy issues a greater chance to be included in the process.

The second step is a ballot prepared for the judging panel for the first-round vote. The third step is a second and final round of voting that occurs with a ballot that lists the winners of the first round.

Presentation of the COTY Award and its companion awards is the fourth and final step.

Previous COTY Award winners are: United States, 1982 George Washington half dollar; United States, 1983 Olympic silver dollar; Canada, 1984 Jacques Cartier gold $100 coin; Finland, 1985 Kalevala silver 50 markkaa; United States, 1986 Statue of Liberty gold $5; United Kingdom, 1987 gold Britannia (100 pounds sterling); Albania, 1988 Railroad Tunnel silver 50 leke; France, 1989 Eiffel Tower copper-nickel 5 francs; Isle of Man, 1990 "Penny Black" copper-nickel crown, and Italy, 1991 Milvian Bridqe (Ponte Milvio) silver 500 lire.

For more information call Albert "Bo" Smith at (715) 445-2215, Extension 460.

**Editor Note: Our own WIN member Elizabeth Jones, former Chief Engraver of the U.S. mint, was and is, the only American to win the famous COTY Award for the United States...1982, 1983 and 1986. In my opinion, the mint 'blew it' when they let Elizabeth get away from them. And that's 'Politics', folks, in good ol' U.S. of A.**

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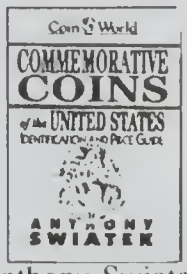
# THE BIBLIOPHILE

By Ken Bressett




***Commemorative Coins of the United States. Identification and Price Guide.***
By Anthony Swiatek.

This is the latest book by WIN member Anthony Swiatek. He is already very well known for his many other literary efforts, especially those in the field of United States commemorative coins. The quality of his work, and his enthusiasm for these beautiful coins have earned him the title "Mr. Commem."

Just when we all thought that everything had already been written about U.S. commemorative coins, Anthony has come up with an exciting new coverage of the subject that fills all 304 pages of this 5 1\4"x 8" paper cover book. Its size and format, perfect-bound on newsprint stock, makes it a handy companion for quick reference or daily use in chasing down commemoratives at shows. The listings are thorough, covering everything from the first issue right up to the present.

The Introduction alone is probably worth the price of this new book. It covers all sorts of things that one needs to know to successfully begin collecting these coins. Then it goes on to explain the "hows" and "whys" of these coins in a way that makes each of them sound like an absolute necessity for your collection. If you never owned a commemorative before reading this book, you surely will be converted to an avid collector by the time you get to the third or fourth chapter.

If anything has been left out of this coverage, I failed to notice it. To say it is thorough is an understatement, but best of all, it is written in a pleasant, fast-moving style that will hold your attention. Learn all there is to know about one commem, and you can't wait to get to the next in the series. It's sort of like eating peanuts. I started looking up listings on specific favorite coins, and ended up reading the entire book. It's that intriguing.

This new book has been published by *Coin World.* That seems like a great union for a superbly prepared text, and mass distribution. The style of presentation and editing is clearly that of the well known publisher, and the masterful story telling is what you would expect from a professional like Anthony Swiatek. I can't imagine anyone not enjoying this book. It's a tremendous package of value at very small cost.

In addition to the background information that is given for each commemorative, there are production figures and current values showing what these coins are worth in up to six grades of condition. The designs are fully explained, and credit is given to each of the artists and engravers.

***Sylloge of the United States Holdings in the National Numismatic Collection of the Smithsonian Institution. Volume One Gold Coins, 1785-1834.*** By Cory Gillilland.

The author of this interesting book is probably known to many WIN members. Among her accomplishments, she has written several numismatic articles, given talks, and written the definitive book on Yap stone money. This latest work may sound to some like just another stuffy museum catalog, but it isn't. Except perhaps in its formidable and lengthy title. Get past that, and it's a great new book.

Ken Bressett

Cory Gillilland was associated with the Smithsonian for over 18 years. She retired in 1992 as deputy executive director of the National Numismatic Collection and curator of medals. This book is the first of a planned multivolume series that will list all of the numismatic holdings of the museum. If succeeding books are as well prepared as this one, we will eventually have a superb record of our national numismatic collection and a reference work that will assist researchers well into the future.

The book itself is a handsome 7"x 10" volume, bound in red cloth. In its 128 pages is a remarkably complete detailed list of each on the 242 United States gold coins from 1785 to 1834 that are held in the Smithsonian collection. The earliest piece is, of course, the unique 1785 gold Immune Columbia pattern struck over a Guinea of George III dated 1775. Although its origin and authenticity is subject to question, it is one of the best known rarities of the collection.

Throughout this book are excellent photographs of each item. These have been enlarged to one and a half times actual size to show details of the coins. One plate in full color shows some of the rarest pieces in true size. Seeing their two examples of the 1822 $5 is a special treat. Only three are known to exist. The photographs were taken by Charles Edwin Rand.

Each coin is fully described as to its devices, legends, weight in grams and grains, diameter and the axis of the two sides. Additional information gives details on provenance and pedigree, the National Numismatic Collection catalog numbers, references to other sources, and a most useful account of the number of known specimens for many of the rare varieties.

In the introduction to her catalog, Mrs. Gillilland explains her method of listing these coins, and why interesting items like the Brasher doubloon and half doubloon of 1787 were included. Everything is handled in orderly museum fashion, but with con-

Continued on Page 17

Bibliophile ...Continued From Page 16

sideration for the researcher or collector with casual interest who may have occasion to use this book. It is not something that "you just can't put down," but it does contain just about "everything you will ever want to know" about the coins covered.

Topping off this great reference book is a delightful Forward by Elvira Clain-Stefanelli, Executive Director of the National Numismatic Collection. This, and the many other tables, indexes and handy cross-references, makes it a must for researchers, collectors, dealers and everyone interested in early American gold.

Copies of *Sylloge of the United States Holdings in the National Numismatic Collection* may be ordered for $62 per copy plus $2.25 postage and handling, by writing to Smithsonian Press, Dept. 900, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17294.

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## Ginger Rapsus

**Meet Ginger Rapsus, author of *The United States Clad Coinage*, featured by Ken Bressett in *WINNING WAYS* January edition . Ed.**

Ginger Rapsus was born in Chicago. She graduated from St. Xavier University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in English. She has been a free-lance writer since 1980, publishing in such magazines as *PRO QUARTERBACK, SKYLINE, NURSING WORLD JOURNAL*, and many sports hobby and coin publications.

She wrote *THE UNITED STATES CLAD COINAGE* in 1990. Ginger has been a coin collector since 1966 and wanted to read more about clad coins, but little current information was available. She wished to stir up interest in clad coins and encourage collectors to appreciate these coins and perhaps start looking through their change again.

Ginger is currently working on her second book, a romance novel titled *TOTALITY*! She hopes to write other romance novels, as well as becoming more involved in numismatics and coin research. Also "in the works" are a cartoon book and perhaps research on Kennedy half dollars and the National Collection.

Besides coins and writing, Ginger is an avid Chicago White Sox fan. She also enjoys astronomy, tennis and music.

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# THE PROUD TWO CENT PIECE

**By Gloria Peters**

Historically the Two Cent piece covered but a short 10 years in our coinage, but it has a 'controversial' American 'first' to its credit.

The concept of a two cent piece appeared before Congress three separate times before it actually was signed into law on April 22, 1864. On the first two occasions, once in 1806 and again in 1836, the coins were proposed to be struck in billon, a metal of mostly copper with a little silver. Both proposals failed because of the fact that the texture and appearance of billon was easily imitated without using any silver.

The United States has always had a basic problem involving small change and the era between the civil war and 1873 was no exception. In 1836 the first demand for a coin of two cent value was felt and accompanying patterns of that date were noted. The design was different from the easily recognized coins. It was smaller and without any of the devices of the regular issue. The pattern obviously was not adopted and after a pause of some twenty years the first Two Cent piece was created.

This time the coin was proposed to be struck in french bronze (mostly copper with tin and zinc alloy). According to this change the two cent piece finally passed into law with limited legal tender status as provided by the authorizing act. It did not actually achieve full legal status until passage of the Coinage Act of 1865.

Two designs for the new coinage, both executed by the Mint's Chief Engraver James B. Longacre, were submitted for Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase's approval, one with George Washington's head on obverse, the other with shield, arrows and wreath similar to that adopted. Both Secretary Chase and Mint Director Pollock preferred the latter, and Chase approved it under the condition that Longacre change the religious motto.

The controversial religious motto appeared on the two cent piece for the first time largely due to increased religious sentiment during the Civil War era. The idea of using a religious motto originated in a proposal to Secretary Chase from the Reverend M.R. Watkinson. Several patterns were produced in the years 1861 and 1862 containing the motto reading "God Our Trust." The patterns of 1863 showed six noted types for the Two Cent piece. These bore mottos "God Our Country" and "God Our Trust." The patterns were submitted to Secretary Chase who, in a reply to The Director of The Mint dated December 9, 1863, advised that he approve the mottos but with the suggestion that the first be changed to read "Our God And Our Country" and that the second read "In God We Trust." The latter is the motto we know so widely throughout most of our coinage.

By an act of Congress of April 22, 1864, the coinage of the Two Cent piece was authorized. It bore the motto "In God We Trust." This motto was later mandated on all silver and gold coinages by the Act of March 3, 1865.

The birth of the Two Cent piece showed an initial minting of 19,847,500 in 1864 with a diminishing mintage until in 1872 only 65,000 were minted. The year of 1873 saw only proofs being coined to fill orders by interested parties.

The Two Cent piece has a diameter of 23 millimeters and weighs approximately 96 grains, with the composition of copper 95%, tin and zinc 5%. It has a plain edge.

There are several varieties available to the avid collector, but the more notable are the 1864 small motto, the 1867 Doubled Die, the 1869, 9 over 8 and the 1873, Pr. only, open and closed 3. The 1864 small motto coin was produced from a set of dies which struck both brilliant and matte type finish proofs. The basic factors differentiating proof coinage are sharp square edges and extremely sharp strike. All other characteristics are similar to the uncirculated specimen.

**"IN GOD WE TRUST"**

**Ref:** 1) *THE TWO CENT PIECE AND VARIETIES* by Myron M. Kliman
2) Material furnished by TIS

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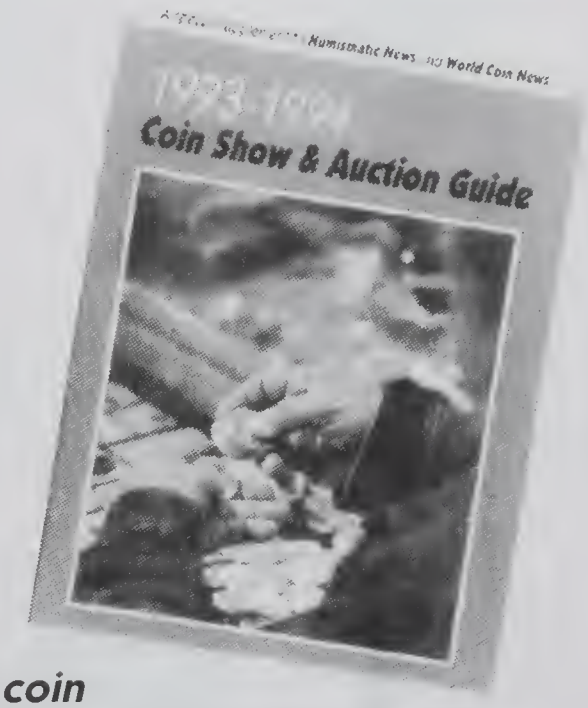


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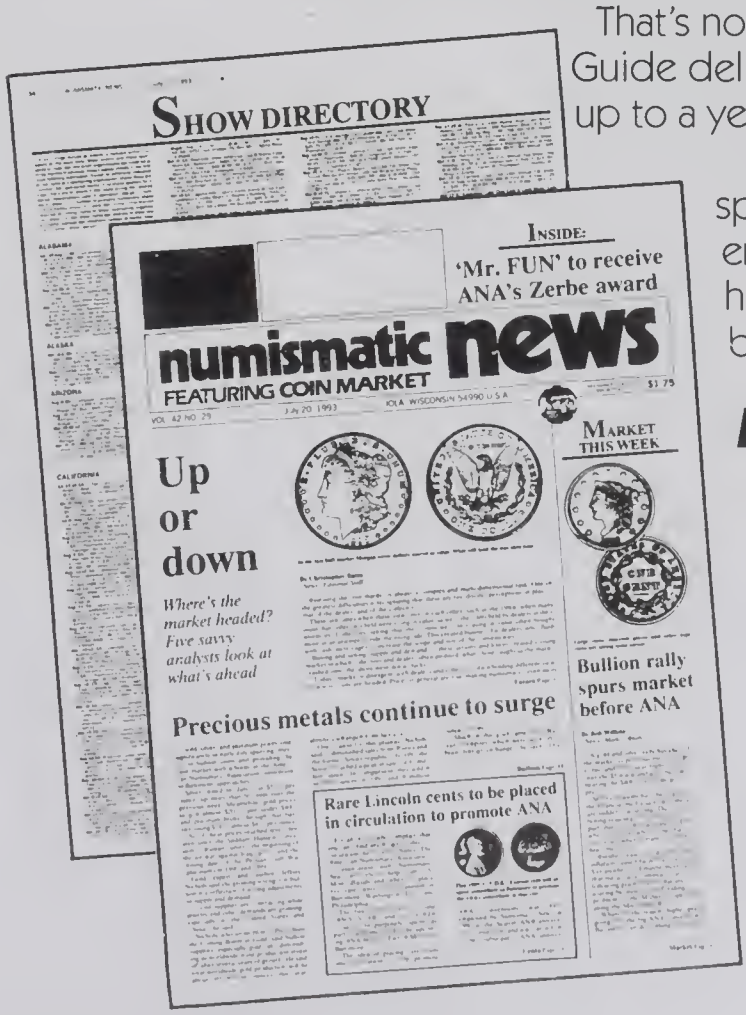


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